Vol.



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1906.

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American

Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

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Some Stamp Designs.

By C. A. Howes.

[Continued from page 152.]

Persia.

The name of Persia is one that should be linked with that of Great Britain in the philatelists' Hall of Fame. Great Britain in 1840 gave us cheap postage by means of the adhesive stamp, and thus paved the way for the immense increase in the world's intercommunication which has resulted in so much benefit to civilization. But to Persia we owe the establishment of the post itself, even though it was at first entirely a governmental affair. Indeed, the history of the post may be roughly divided into two parts, that of slow development, from the sixth century before Christ down to 1840 A. D., and the period of rapid development under the modern system of Sir Rowland Hill since that time.

Xenophon tells us that Cyrus the Great, when on his expeditions, established a post by means of horse relays so that dispatches might be quickly sent home. But it was during the reign of his successor Darius the Great, King of Persia from 522 B. c. to 486 B. c. that the development of this post took place. It will be remembered by students of ancient history that Darius reconstructed the whole frame of the government and consolidated the Empire won for the Persians by Cyrus in the middle of the sixth century before Christ. His plan was the division of the Empire into the famous satrapies, each with a governor or satrap appointed by himself, and directly responsible for the collection of taxes and tribute and their transmission to the crown. The satrapy was either some petty state or a certain district of a larger division which was specially organised as a provincial department. In this department the satrap was supreme, holding his court and issuing his edicts in a similar fashion to the central government of the Great King. To assist in this scheme of government, therefore, and to keep in ready touch with all parts of his Empire, Darius realized that rapidity of communication was of the greatest importance, so that the orders of the court could be speedily transmitted to the provincial governors and their reports and those of the royal secretaries

should be received without needless delay.

The result of these considerations was that, along the routes already existing between the chief cities of the Empire, were established post houses at regular intervals according to the estimated capacity of a horse to gallop at his best speed without stopping. At each post house were maintained, at the cost of the state, a number of Angari or "King's couriers" and several relays of horses. When a despatch was to be forwarded it was taken to the nearest post house, there a courier received it and immediately mounting a horseback galloped with it to the next station, here it was delivered to a new courier, who mounted on a fresh horse, took it to the next stage on its journey; and thus it passed from hand to hand until it reached its destination. According to Xenophon the messengers travelled by night as well as by day, and the conveyance was so rapid that some even compared it to the flight of birds. Excellent inns or caravanserais were built at each post station; bridges or ferries were established upon all the streams; guard houses occurred here and there, and the whole route was kept secure from the brigands who infested the country. Ordinary travellers were therefore glad to pursue so convenient and safe a route in their journeys, but it does not appear that they could obtain the use of post-horses, even when the government was in no need of them.

Three hundred years later, in the third century before Christ, we find the Chinese Emperor Chin Shih Huangti adopting the same system, including the building of the vast Empire; and strangely enough both of these ancient institutions have struggled on through all the vicissitudes of changing dynasties during more than twenty centuries and are still in operation with but few changes in their methods. During this time the Persian post, called the chapar, meaning a "mounted messenger," has lost its governmental exclusiveness and travellers employ the post horses for their journeys, the post houses or charpar-khana being situated about every six or seven farsakhs or Persian leagues along the regular caravan route. The fixed tariff for riding charpar is one kran per horse per farsaks, or about ten cents for every three and a half miles. Sir Charles Wilson, describing this method of

travelling by Government post, says:-

"Charpar riding is only possible on the post-roads. The traveller carries his baggage on horseback with him; sleeps in chapar-khanas or post-houses; carries his food or buys it on the way; pays a fixed tariff for horses and accomodation; diverges not one inch from the main track; and travels as fast as his horse and strength will permit. The minimum number of horses required is three, one for the traveller, one for a native servant, and one for the charpar-shagird or post-boy who takes the animals back. The charge for each stage must be paid in advance to the charparchi or post-master, where the fresh animals are engaged. A tezkere, or order for post-horses, is necessary and can be obtained at a post-house. At the chapar-khana water, firewood, and possibly milk and eggs can be obtained. The post-boy is usually given a kran and the post-master two to four krans according to services

rendered."

But it must be confessed that in Persia, at least, the advent of the postage stamp, grafted onto this nondescript mail-baggage-passenger service called the Government post, has not wrought the changes in methods and advance in commercial and educational facilities that have been so marked in the more enlightened nations which have adopted

the system.

It was in 1868, according to Mr. C. Forbes, that the first proposition looking toward the use of postage stamps were made by Mirza Ali Amine Dauleah, Chief Secretary to the Shah and Controller of the so-called Postal Department, as well as chief of a cavalry brigade of the Royal Guard and owner of the horses belonging to the post station at Teheran. The idea met with the Shah's approval and a commission was sent to Paris to confer with the French Minister of Posts and to make arrangements for the introduction of a European postal system. They brought back with them sixteen copper dies, representing four different values of postage stamps, and a quantity of perforated proofs in various colors and shades. These were never put to any use, however.

It was not until 1870 that anything further was done in the matter when the Shah gave orders for the printing of stamps from these dies, that were brought from Paris. No decrees were ever published or authorized, as the commands were given verbally. The printing was done by a local printer in Teheran, and, having no machinery for such work, the impressions were all made by hand, sometimes one by one and again in strips of four, the work naturally being pretty poor. The total issue of these stamps was 22,000 and they were employed on the post route between Teheran and Tabriz, which included the towns of Kazvin Zenjan and Mianeh. Hardly one quarter of the stamps were used, however, as it was soon discovered that no means had been taken to cancel them and they could therefore be used over and over again. Nor was this all; with more foresight than the Government had exhibited, the printer to whom the contract had been given had employed the dies to manufacture an enormous quantity over the number required, which excess he retained for his own benefit! Besides this, the postal administration did not provide for control of the revenue by the stamps. Although communications were transmitted by government carriers, according to M. Jules Bouvez, the proceeds were divided in different ways. On the principal road, that from Tabriz to Teheran, the Chapar Beshi of Teheran and his colleague of Tabriz shared the receipts equally. On the less important roads, the gulanes had the right to collect and distribute the letters, and they exacted payment in advance from the senders, without applying the stamps to the letters. As the Controller usually rented all the large roads for this purpose to the Najales who, in their turn, had others working under them, it was realized how useless the postage stamps were, and they were therefore withdrawn in 1871.









The subsequent use of these first dies when postage stamps were again needed has made their design familiar to collectors. The central circle contains merely the arms of Persia, which are described by M. Jules Bouvez as: "The Lion of Iran holding in its right paw a sabre of Khorasan, and half surrounding with its tail the sun of Darnis, shining in the rear." This may be the present significance of the device, but Sir John Malcolm and others give a rather different story. The former says: "The sovereigns of that kingdom [Persia] have, for many centurles, preserved, as the peculiar arms of their country, the sign or figure of Sol in the constellation Leo; and this device, which exhibits a lion couchant and the sun rising at his back, has not only been sculptured upon their palaces, and embroidered upon their banners. but converted into an Order. The causes which have led to the sign of Sol in Leo becoming the arms of Persia cannot be distinctly traced, but there is reason to believe that the use of this symbol is not of very great antiquity. We meet with it upon the coins of one of the Princes of the Seljukian dynasty of Iconium; and when this family was destroyed by Genghis Khan, it is not improbable that that prince or his successors, adopted this emblematic representation as a trophy of conquest, and that it has remained ever since among the most remarkable of the royal insignia of Persia."

It might be said that the Seljuks were a Turkish dynasty which ruled over a great part of Western Asia, including Persia, during the eleventh and twelfth centuries. The Sultanate of Iconium (the modern Konieh) was in Asia Minor and was broken up by the Mongol invasion in the thirteenth century, when Hulagu Khan established himself upon throne of Persia. A numismatist states his belief that the emblematic representation of Sol in Leo was first adopted by Gheat-ed-Din, King of Persia from 1236 to 1244, and that it had reference either to his own horoscope or to that of his queen, who was a princess of Georgia. The Mongol conquest came within the ten years succeeding the reign of this king, so that the supposition of Malcolm may be the correct one.

But whatever the origin of the device, the ancient form was evidently with the lion *couchant*, i.e., lying down, and the sword is not to seen. We find this form reproduced on the lower values of the 1889 set of stamps beneath the central oval. On the lower values of the 1885 set the main feature of the design is the lion *couchant* surrounded by a "glory," but the sun itself is not seen peeping above the lion's back. Again, on the higher values of the 1889 set, we find simply a lion's

head at the bottom between the circles containing the values.

The lion, called shir in Persian, is at least a proper emblem for royalty, as it has furnished sport for kings on their hunting expeditions from time immemorial. Even the ancient sculptures of the time of Darius and Xerxes represent the royal hunters despatching the king of beasts, and we know in like manner that the same sport was followed centuries previously by the kings of Assyria. Thus it happens that the lion is frequently found in sculpture in the palaces, and particularly as a support or adjunct to the throne of eastern potentates. Even Solomon, about 1000 B.C., paid homage to the royal beast, for we read in the book of Kings: "Moreover the king made a great throne of vory, and overlaid it with the best gold. The throne had six steps,

and the top of the throne was round behind; and there were stays on either side of the place of the seat, and two lions stood beside the stays. And twelve lions stood there on the one side and the other upon the six

steps: there was not the like made in any Kingdom,"

It may thus well be that the arms show the "Lion of Iran" (the native name for Persia) as M. Bouvez says; but the "sun of Darnis" is a bit incomprehensible. The only Darnis known to the writer was an ancient seaport of Cyrenaica, on the south shore of the Mediterranean, some distance to the west of Egypt. Again, the "sword of Khorasan" may be the emblem of that province of Persia, which was a kingdom, although as the name means the "land of the sun" we should rather expect the latter object to represent it, if anything. But it seems more likely to the writer that the sword has been added to the ancient emblem as a symbol of the Mohammedan religion. We all know that when engaged in a "holy war" the followers of the Prophet give but one choice to the conquered: accept Islam or the sword. The lion has been raised from his lying position to a standing one, known as gardant in heraldry, in order to receive the curved scimiter or shamshir; and the whole device would therefore appropriately represent the upholding and defense of Mohammedanism by Persia.

(To be continued.)



Historical Notes on the Postage Stamps of the Swiss Cantons.

By Jules Bouvez.
[Continued from page 285.]

Though few collectors specialize in the stamps of Zurich, it will not be uninteresting to note all the varieties of the two values, and to

arrange them according to their rarity.

The first variety (one with ground of vertical amaranth-red lines) is found as often in the 4 rappen value as in the 6, in the five types described; the same holds good for the second variety, with ground ruled in horizontal amaranth-red lines, and also the variety in which the ground of the stamps is without amaranth-red lines.

As to the other two varieties (one with ground of vertical red lines retouched, the other with ground of horizontal red lines, also retouched) we find them in the 5 types for the 4 rappen and in types

III and IV only, in the 6 rappen.

The following table shows the classification of the 4 and 6 rappen, according to their rarety, together with figures denoting their approximate price as known to-day.

No-					VALUES .	AND	TYPES	, ,	CUBRI	ENT PRICE IN DO	LLARS
1	4	rapp	en with	out a	maranth-	red	lines.	Ty	pe I		5
2	4	64	- 6			66		2.1	pe II	I	5
3	4	6.6	6	6	6.6	66	66	4/	pe V		5
4	4	6.6	6	6	6.6	66	6.6	9/		I and III	5
5	6	64	6	6	66	66	6.6		pe I		6
6	4	6.6	ground	with	vertical a	ma	ranth.			s. Type I, II,	-
-	-		8.04.					200	*******	IV and V	6
7	6	44	66	66	66	66		66	66	Type I	6
8	6	66	6.6	6.6	retouche.	I ho	rizon	tal a	amara	anth-red lines.	
-					recoulence		, Inon	ULEZ S		Types I to V	7
9	6	66	4.6	66	4.6	Ve	rtical	am	arant	th-red lines.	
v	0						I CIOCKI	CELLI	CEL CELS	Types I to	V 7
10	6	66	6.6	6.6	verticals	ıma	ranth-	red	lines	. Types II, IV	
11	6		6.6	. 66	66	6		66	66	Type III	9
12	6		66	6.6	horizonta	1 6	6	66	6.6	Type I	10
13	6	66	6.6	6.6	66			66"	66	Types II, IV 8	
14	6	66	66	6.6	66			66	4.6	6 A	30
15	4	6.6	6.6	6.6	vertical	6.6		66"	6.6	Type III	
16	4	66	66	66		1 4		44	66	Types I, II & I	
17	4	66	6.	66	66	6		66	66	Type III	120
18	4	66		66	6.6	. 6		66	46	Type V	240
10	7				L - 6			**		Type v	

It has been noted that some stamps, altogether different from those described above, had been put into circulation in Zurich between 1843 and 1850. In these stamps, the numerals denoting the value are printed in an oval frame and the design resembles very much the essay of Mr. Whiting, an English printer. He submitted his first proofs to the Committee of the Communes on June 21, 1838.

Besides the numeral in an oval showing the value, to the left we read: "Sechs rappen" on the 6 rappen stamp and "Vier rappen" on the 4 rappen stamp. We find, also, on the right of the first mentioned stamp the words "Cantonal-Taxe" and on the second, "Local-Taxe." The four numerals showing the year when these stamps were first made are printed on a small "cartouche" in each of the four corners. Whatever may have been said about these stamps, we can state positively that, officially, they were not put into circulation and that they ought to be classed with the first Zurich essays.

There are several counterfeits of the 4 and 6 rappen Zurich stamps, some of which are very deceptive. The following are the distinctive

characteristics of these counterfeits:

1st.) The diæresis is usually missing from the "u" of "zurich"

while in the genuine stamps, it is distinctly seen.

2nd.) The black lines which cross each other and the double and single red lines are not equally divided and their succession is not

always the same.

3rd.) The words "Zurich" "Local-Taxe" and "Cantonal-Taxe" appear in a band made up of 7 lines in the upper as well as the lower part of the stamp, for each of the two values, while in the originals of 4 rappen, there are 6 lines above and 4 below, and on the 6 rappen, 8 lines above and 8 below.

4th.) The last and most important characteristic to note is that the frames at the edges of the stamps are filled out with sornaments made of circles and dots. There are six half-circles on each ide, these being in the upper left and the lower right side. Each corner of the stamps is filled out with a cross composed of 6 dots upon a ground of crossed lines. In type I of the 6 rappen, the two lines in the middle of the first group in theupper right-hand corner are close together, and there are five in the second group. The 4th and 5th lines are so close together that they almost seem to form one thick line.

We know that the cancellation of a postage stamp does not always prove its genuineness and that false cancellations have often purposely been put upon certain parts of the counterfeit stamps, those which differed from the original ones. It is most important, therefore, to examine carefully the cancellations of the Swiss Cantontal stamps, as these cancellations are often decisive proofs as to which are counterfeits.

For the stamps of Zurich, the cancellation in red-ink is a flowered



cross, having four balls, one placed between each two petals.

In some genuine cancellations, these four balls are not separate from the petals at the corners, but in the counterfeit cancellations, where these balls show a mistake, they have been drawn either too large or too small. In the genuine cancellations, balls measure 2 1-3 mm. in diameter.

(To be continued.)

Federation a Philatelic Failure.

AUSTRALIAN MATTERS FROM AN AUSTRALIAN PHILATELIST'S POINT OF VIEW.

By W. R. RUNDELL.

(The following is from the President's address at the annual meeting of the Victoria Philatelic Society, held July 26th. 1906, at McIbourne, Australia.—Ed.)

And now a few words on the subject of Federation from a philatelic point of view—I am sure I am expressing your ideas when I say that federation so viewed has been a ghastly failure. What has it brought to us but an alarming number of issues of the various states, no one of which can, to my mind, be classed as a Commonwealth stamp, because no stamp issued has been made applicable to all the states!

I have endeavored to obtain some idea of the number of the varieties issued since federation, and I estimate that about 170 stamps and varieties is the approximate number issued, Victoria having the largest share with 45, South Australia, New South Wales and Tasmania 27, 26, and 24 respectively, Western Australia 15 and Queensland (fortunate State!) only 2, which includes that much to be pitied 9p stamp, which

has been written down by all.

In the old days we, that is the Australian Colonies, were at times on friendly terms and obliged each other with loans, Tasmania, Victoria, South Australia and Queensland borrowing postage stamp paper for their urgent need as occasion arose, but since Federation, dies, papers watermarked &c. have had a high time, travelling the various states for no apparent reason, unless it could possibly be with the object of discovering that rara avis,—a Commonwealth stamp.

In last night's *Herald*, however, it is stated that the Postmaster-General informed a member of the House of Representatives that "the question of issuing a uniform postal stamp for the Commonwealth was now under consideration, and an announcement on the subject would shortly be made." It is to be hoped that this is the "rift within the lute that soon will make the *music* (?) mute";—but I fear it is still as

remote as our projected Capital.

And now a last word with reference to the Junior Branch which has been formed during the past year. Although we have started with only a few members, I trust and hope that with the assistance of the members of our Society it will eventually be a great success, and prolific of good results,—not only to the parent society; but also to those who have the good fortune to dwell within its folds.

There is no shadow of doubt in my mind, that a young man's entrance into the mysteries of Philately is a step in the direction of building him up for a useful and successful career in life, for what more innocent amusement, allied with instruction, can a man have, even though he may think of ultimate gain, than his communion with his philatelic treasures? The learning that may be acquired by a faithful student of Philately is manifold.

The Twenty-First Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Association.

By C. A. Howes.

Perhaps the American Philatelic Association has never had a more successful convention in every way than the one just held in Boston. Everything, from the record attendance, the harmony of the sessions, and the work accomplished, to the unbroken "spell" of favorable weather and the lavishness of the entertainment, contributed to this result. Twice before has the New England metropolis been favored with the sessions of our national organization, but this, the twenty-first annual gathering, was upon the special invitation of the local society.

It was therefore fitting that a reception should be accorded the visiting delegates, and those accompanying them, before the formal sessions began. Accordingly, a special meeting of the Boston Philatelic Society was called for Monday evening, August 13th, at the parlors of the Hotel Bellevue, the convention headquarters, and fully one hundred and fifty were present on this occasion, for which a special program had been provided. President Howes, of the local society, A. W. Batchelder, chairman of the local entertainment committee, and C. F. Rothfuchs, chairman of the reception committee, extended a hearty greeting to the visitors, which was applied to by President Stone of the National Association and President Mudge of the Chicago Philatelic Society. Charles H. Fowle, of "Undooley" fame, read one of his characteristic skits in which the dramatis persona experienced considerable difficulty with the wrong "A. P. A." convention, before the middle initial had been properly translated to both parties. Edwin F. Sawyer, "Foxy Grandpa," replied to previous strictures by "Undooley" in a humorous poem which was much appreciated.

Following the reception by the Presidents, there was an exhibition of rarities and special collections by local philatelists, which could hardly fail to suit all tastes. For those who always want to see "rarities" there were: a Milbury on cover, Baltimores ditto, a Brattleboro, the 15c., 24c., and 30c 1869 issue with inverted centers, the Livington, Ala. local, three Hawaiian "missionaries", the only known copy of the 1c. Guam, inverted surcharge, on cover, etc., exhibited by A. W. Batchelder from the collection of Dudley L. Pickman. L. L. Green showed his specialized collection of Hawaii, excelled only by the Crocker collection; C. F. Rothfuchs his beautiful collection of United States, with its set of premiere gravures; and M. H. Lombard had his fine specialized collection of Luxemburg. C. A. Howes showed his specialized collection of Korea, with the medal recently won by it at the London Exhibition, and his "show" collection of Chinese Treaty Ports. E. M. Carpenter and B. L. Drew both exhibited almost complete collections of Twentieth Century stamps, which had perhaps more attractions for the non-philatelic visitors, and E. de Z. Kelly had part of his most interesting collection of original covers, which cannot fail

to attract everyone.

On Tuesday, August 14, the Convention was called to order at the Hotel Bellevue at 9.30 A. M. by President Stone, with nearly one hundred in attendance. The first business was the report of the Committee on Credentials, who announced the result of the ballot for Directors as follows:—D. T. Eaton, H. G. Smith, Henry Ades Fowler, William C. Stone, Henry N. Mudge, Joseph H. Rich, Alfred F. Henkels, William E. Loy and Fred Michael. Unfortunately the name of Mr. Loy had to stricken out because of his recent death, and the next eligible name on the list of ballots was found to be that of H. B. Philips. The list of officers for 1906-7 therefore stands as follows:—President, W. C. Stone; Vice-Presidents, H. A. Fowler, H. N. Mudge, F. Michael; Secretary, A. F. Henkels; International Secretary, D. T. Eaton; Treasurer, H. G. Smith.

President Stone then read the annual address in which he reviewed briefly the progress of the Association during its existence, made several important recommendations for the consideration of the convention, and summarized the most important philatelic events of the past

The following extracts may be especially noted :-

"Looking back upon the record of these years we find that the society has experienced its ups and downs like all organizations. Commencing with 157 charter members the membership rose steadily to nearly 700 in 1890. Two years later the convention was held so shortly after the adoption of the articles of incorporation, that many members had not requalified and the active membership was only 313. Four years later it reached its maximum, 1046, after which, owing to interdiscords, there was a dropping off of interest and the membership of 1901 was only about half the number. But for the last four years there has been a steady gain. The members seem to be united and working for the good of the Association. The number of applications during the past year is the largest since 1885, and our present membership is larger than in any year since last we met in the city of Boston in 1897. ***

"A somewhat hurried review of the workings of our sales department shows that during the past twenty years there have passed through the department stamps, belonging to members of the Association of a value exceeding \$350,000 and that the sales of the same have exceeded \$80,000. During the brief existence of the purchasing department over \$12,000 worth of new issues were supplied its members at a small premium over face value. I recommend for your considerawhether the re-establishment of this department is not advisable.

"Last year at the convention a change was made in our By-laws by which the question of the expulsion of a member was given for final settlement to the Board of Directors after being investigated by the Vice-Presidents. I recommend a similar change in the case of applications for membership to whom objections have been raised. It does not seem right to me that two persons, forming a majority of the Vice-Presidents, should have the sole power in their hands of deciding who shall and who shall not be admitted to the Association. * * * *

"Fiscal stamps seem to be growing more and more popular every year and the number of collectors is rapidly increasing. Can we do anything towards gathering in these collectors into our own Association? There is already a flourishing branch in this country of the Fiscal Phllatelic Society which has its headquarters in England. Why can not we have a fiscal section of our own?"

Secretay Eaton in his report stated that the membership had reached 826, having gained the phenomenal number of 226 in the past year, due largely, doubtless, to the energetic work of the recruiting committee authorized at the last convention. Of the total number, 40 are foreign members. Mr. Doeblin presented his final report as International Secretary, which post he has filled so long and so ably.

Treasurer Smith reported a balance of \$2,893 on hand.

The Board of Vice-Presidents presented a long and important report dealing with numerous matters. Objections filed against six applicants for membership were investigated and seven complaints against members adjusted. Much space was given to the matter of unsolicited approval sheets and recommendations were made for dealing with the nuisance. These were later embodied in a vote that a standing notice be placed in the official journal requesting (a) that names of offending parties be sent to the Secretary; (b) that unsolicited selections be retained until registry fee is sent for their return; and (c) that they be returned without any purchase being made.

The report of the Sales Superintendent showed that the books in circulation were priced at \$27,960, from which \$4584 had already been sold; that sales from books retired during the year were \$1127, being nearly 25 per cent. of their priced value, which seems a very good showing. By-laws adopted later changed the insurance rate on books from one-half to one per cent. of value, cancelled the requirement that quarterly reports be sent owners, and gave the Superintendent discretion in the matter of sending books to foreign countries where customs regula-

tions cause too much inconvenience.

Librarian Hopkins reported 269 volumes in the Association section in the Carnegie Library at Pittsburg. Attorney Watson attended to twelve claims during the year, six of which were settled, three are un-

settled, two pending, and one in process of liquidation.

A petition was read from the Philadelphia Branch asking that the Association take steps toward the compiling of an official catalogue along the lines of that issued by the French Philatelic Society. A committee consisting of Messrs. Severn, Mudge, Rich, Deats and Stone was appointed to consider the advisability of publishing a Collectors' Cata-

logue along those lines.

Various telegrams were received during the session, one being from the Philatelic Society of Sweden. A communication from L. H. Kjellstedt regarding the formation of junior branches was finally referred to the Board of Directors. Another communication from F. D. Goodhue proposed the blacklisting of dealers and collectors engaging in dishonest or shady transactions. Mr. Goodhue was later appointed chairman of a committee to consider the subject and report a plan to the Board of Directors.

The Committee on Branch Societies reported that a movement was under way to organize a branch in Boston—or rather reorganize, for Boston formerly had a branch. The official journal continues the same

as last year. The Recruiting Committee were voted \$150 for carrying on their campaign which brought out such good results last year. The Board of Directors were instructed to prepare a new die for the Association emblem, the original die having disappeared.

New By-laws adopted allow members reinstated to resume their former stock numbers; institute a new standing committee on "Next Place of Meeting"; and require the Treasurer, in his annual report, to present some form of youther for the funds represented in his balance.

A resolution presented by N. W. Chandler was adopted requesting the Board of Directors to consider the investment of the stock fund and insurance fund, outside of monies needed for current expenses, at not less than four per cent.; the interest being kept separate and invested

likewise, and the experiment to be tried for six years.

The choice of the next convention seat did not suffer from lack of candidates. It seemed generally understood that Denver was a leader in the race, but Jamestown, Va., and Put-in-Bay were both presented by members and claimed some thirty-odd votes each. W. G. Swart, of Denver, however, made a most excellent presentation of his case, and when the vote was counted it was found that Denver had received 334.

and will therefore be favored next year.

The foregoing represents a general summary of the most important work of the Convention during its sittings. But meanwhile there was much of a less serious nature in progress. During the morning business sessions the ladies and other visitors were taken on short trips to points of interest in the vicinity. Tuesday noon the convention was photographed on the steps of the State House, the picture proving one of the best ever taken. In the afternoon all adjourned to Franklin Field where a game of base ball was played between a nine made up from the visitors and one from the local society. The result was a score of 18 to 13 in favor of the B. P. S., after five innings had been played. The same evening all went on a trip to "Wonderland," an

amusement park at Revere Beach.

Wednesday afternoon the City of Boston extended its courtesy to the convention by a harbor trip during which Fort Warren was visited, by permission of the Secretary of War. On Thursday afternoon special cars were taken for Lexington and Concord, carriages and guides being provided at the latter place for visiting all the points of historical interest. After a dinner at the Colonial Inn, the cars were taken to Norumbega Park in Newton, where seats where reserved at the Rustic Theatre and an exhibition of the electric fountain given. The entire trip covered some forty-five miles of trolley ride. This was the closing day of the convention, so that Friday was wholly given up to the grand finale, an ocean trip to Plymouth, with dinner at the Hotel Pilgrim, and return to Boston by train. Over one hundred participated in each trip, both being most enjoyable in every way. The closing attraction held the visitors together for a longer time than at any previous convention, and their unanimous opinion voted the third gathering in the Hub the "best ever."

The [Postal Issues of Sweden, 1855-1905.

Published at the 50 Year Jubilee of Swedish Postage Stamps

BY THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF SWEDEN.

Authorized translation by L. Harald Kjellsfedt, C. E., American Representative The Philatelic Society of Sweden.

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(Continued from page 279.)

THE DEVELOPMENT: OF THE POSTAGE STAMP SYSTEM IN SWEDEN.



hen, from time to time, various forms of postage prepayment, such as envelopes and postal cards and ultimately letter cards were added to the Swedish postal values, which for a number of years consisted of postage stamps only, it was finally considered necessary to adopt a common designation for all of them and therefore, in 1892, the word "frankotecker" was entered in the Swedish

postal terminology.

In the preceding chapter we have remarked on the close connection which existed, from the very beginning, between the postage rates and the postage stamp values. Thereafter every important change in the postage rates has called forth new postage stamp values. We shall here give a short account of all the values of postage stamps and other forms of postal pre-payment, which have appeared in the 50 years history of Swedish postage stamps, beginning with the ordinary postal issues or such as are used for the franking of private mail matter.

In reviewing the development of the Swedish system of postal Mauritius—Ewen's Stamp News states that the 6c violet and values, we find in 1856, or the year next following the introduction of postage stamps, a stamp for local letters, which though not properly a postage stamp in a general sense, should not be ovelooked. As previously mentioned a beginning was made, in 1848, for a local letter service for Stockholm. The introduction of letter boxes in connection with the postage reform—at the close of 1855, 37 boxes were placed in the capital—caused a considerable increase in the exchange of local letters in Stockholm and necessitated the establishment of a special division for letter boxes at the general post office, with an official as superintendent and 8 mail carriers whose duty it was to empty the letter boxes and deliver the local letters three times a day.

^{(*} Literally translated ; franking tokens. Transl.)

After the general postal directorate, in a communication of Dec. 6, 1855, had explained the measures taken by the directorate for the local letter distribution within the capital, His Royal Majesty, Jan. 23, 1856, granted:

that the expense of this letter transportation which could not otherwise be met, might be paid out of the postal funds, including also a salary of 800 rdr. bco. to the superintendent of the letter-box division;

that, for so-called local letters a fee of 2 sk. bco. should be charged, of which one skilling, (paid by the sender), should belong to the postmaster or, in Stockholm, the superintendent of the letter-box division, to whom the postmaster's work in connection with the receipt and delivery of local letters should be entirely transferred. The other skilling, (which should be paid by the receiver), should belong to the mail carrier, but the sender should have the right, if he so desired, of paying 2 skillings in which case the receiver would get the letter free of charge; and

that for this purpose, as well as for the pre-payment of loose letters, a postage stamp could be used in Stockholm, which should be of a value of 1 skilling, or the nearest corresponding value in öre, and which, without any special cost to the Department of Posts and without the income from these stamps being entered on the account of the Department of Posts, could be procured and furnished to the public, care being taken that these special stamps should differ, in shape and color,

from the postage stamps used for the general correspondence.

These stamps could not be used for the prepayment of ordinary postage but only for local and loose letter postage in Stockholm. Their use for local postage ceased with the close of 1861 when this postage was absorbed by the postage funds. It was not until 1885 that the postal fund absorbed the postage on loose letters, by which was meant, such missives as were mailed at a post office, in order to be delivered, by mail carrier, on the way to the nearest post office, or which were received, by a mail carrier, on his route, in order to be delivered by the nearest post office.

In connection with this, it should be mentioned, that, in the communication referred to above, His Royal Majesty granted a graquity of 300 rds. bco. to ex-regemental Commissary E. M. Mallen, who, in 1838, established the above mentioned messenger post in the capital but who saw himself deprived of a livelihood in his old age, through the placing of letter boxes by the Department of Posts. The gratuity was renewed

yearly, during Mallén's life.

The first change in stamps by the Departmen of Posts took place in 1858, and was caused by an adjustment of the postage rates to conform to the change in the currency standard from riksdaler banco and skilling banco to riksdaler and öre. At the same time the domestic postage rate was reduced from 4sk. bco. (-12½ öre) to 12 öre; and the postage stamps, which were to takes the places of the 4 and 3sk. bco. values, were made 12 and 24 öre respectively. Stamps of the values of 5 and 9 öre were also issued by means of which the public would be enabled to prepay the postage on foreign correspondence by means of postage stamps after July 1, 1852, when the rates were to go into effect. The single rate on a letter to Norway was, at this time, 24 öre, to Denmark

36, to Hamburg and Lubeck 45, to Prussia 63 to 72, to Austria and France 72, to the Netherlands and Belgium 31 to 90, to Italy 34 to 93, to England 108, to Spain 144 and to the United States of North America 124 öre.

In addition to the above mentioned, postage stamps of 30 and 50 öre were issued for the payment of postage on registered letters. These rates were fixed at 35 öre for closed, and 50 öre for open registration. In the latter case a special insurance fee was added which could

not be paid by means of postage stamps.

The absorption of the postage on local mail by the Department of Posts from the beginning of 1862, caused the introduction of a postage stamp of the value of 3 öre. As, however, this new type of postage stamp could not be prepared in time for the beginning of the year 1862, the previously mentioned stamp which had been employed for local correspondence in Stockholm up to the close of 1861 was used as a provisional 3 öre postage stamp, but with this difference that the provisional stamp was of an olive brown color instead of black. In order to call the attention to the difference between this brown local postage stamp and the black stamp, which up to that time had been used by the post office at Stockholm, a circular was issued stating that if after the beginning of 1862 a postage stamp of the kind first mentioned, should be used for the franking of a "postage letter" it should be considered and accepted as 3 öre. By "postage letter," was meant, a letter, to be forwarded from one post-office to another.

The local postage rate continued to be 3 öre until the close of 1882 when it was raised to 6 ôre owing to the abolition of the mail carrier's

skilling. Beginning with 1885, the rate became 5 öre.

In 1866 two new postage stamp values, one of 17 and the other of 20 öre, were added in order to make the prepayment of postage more convenient, the first for letters to Denmark and the second for letters Norway.

On account of the reduction in the latter rate to Denmark to 12 öre, the 17 öre postage stamp was, in 1872, discontinued but at the same time, two new postage stamps were issued, one of 6 öre, for printed mail matter to inland places and to Norway and Denmark, and another of the value of 1 riksdaler for the payment of package postage.

The reduction of the postage rate on certain printed matter caused the introduction from the beginning of 1877, of 4 öre postage stamps and in 1879, on account of the Royal decree of May 30, 1873, relative to the currency of the kingdom, the 1 riksdaler postage stamp was re-

placed by one of the value of 1 krona.

The next new postage stamp was the 10 öre value and is the one which, of all Swedish stamps issued to the present time, has been printed in the greatest number. It was issued on account of the reduction of the domestic postage rate to 10 öre, decreed in 1884. As this postage reform was the most important which has taken place since the introduction of the of uniform postage in 1855, it may be well to now describe it a little more fully.

In the course of time the single letter weight had undergone several changes. Thus from the beginning of 1863, in connection with the introduction of a new system of weights, the single letter unit had been raised

to 4 ort* (17 grammes) with a further series of varying weights for heavier letters. Not until 1873 was the number reduced to three, namely, 4, 25 and 50 ort, which series of weights were changed to 15, 125 and 250 grammes respectively, at the beginning of this year 1880. The weights for local letters had in 1848 been fixed at 4 lod; from 1863 to 1880 it was 12 ort, and after 1880 50 grammes. In 1855 the weight of loose letters was fixed at 8 lod, in 1863 at 25 öre and after 1880 it be-

came 100 grammes.

As early as in 1857, the General Postal Directorate requested that, in connection with the pending introduction of a new coinage system, the postage rate for single-weight letters should be reduced to 10 öre. In reference to the proposition regarding the application of the coinage system to the postage rates, which was laid before the Riksdag in the same year, His Royal Majesty did not, at the time, consider it well to propose any change in the letter postage other than an adjustment of the 4 sk. bco. postage to 12 öre, but expressed his hope that the reduction recommended by the General Postal Directorate, the benefits from which in lower rates as well as convenience in figuring the rates and simplicity of accounting were acknowledged, could be accomplished in the near future. The Riksdag also emphasized the desirability of such a reduction although it thought that it could not be carried out at that time without seriously interfering with the ability of the Department of Posts to develop and modernize the post offices.

As might be expected, the carrying out of this reform was urged by a number of individuals at several Riksdags during the late sixties and the early seventies, but the propositions were not approved of because the financial condition of the Department of Posts did not permit of such action. In the meantime, the Committee on Grants pointed out that a reduction of the domestic letter postage from 12 to 10 öre was the reform in the postal service which should take precedence as soon as the financial condition of the Department of Posts would

permit.

On Dec. 31, 1883, His Royal Majesty, because of a reference made by the General Postal Directorate, sent a proposition to the Riksdag that the domestic letter postage should be 10, 20 and 30 öre respectively, for the three different weights fixed for such letters, and 5 öre for local letters; also that so called "loose letters," both with respect to the amount of postage and to its transfer to the postal funds, should be treated as ordinary letters. The fee for forwarding "loose letters"

was at this time 3 öre, which went to the postmaster.

It was pointed out in the proposition how the Swedish people were placed in an unfavorble position, in regard to the domestic postage rate, as compared with a majority of other Europern Countries. If, besides Sweden, a few countries, in which the art of writing had not been generally acquired, were excepted, it would be found that in the rest of Europe, including our neighboring countries, Norway and Denmark, the domestic letter postage was lower than the Swedish and in many cases fell even below the amount to which the General Postal Dictorate

[•] The Swedish weights at that date were : 100 kerns = 1 ort; 100 erts = 1 skälpund = 0937 pounds avoirdupois: $-J_1$ S: R:

and His Royal Majesty now considered that our letter postage should be reduced. This postage was $\frac{1}{2}$

in	France, Spain, Bulgaria and				
	Roumania 15 centimes	corresponding	to	10.8	öre
66	Norway			10.	6.6
66	Portugal 25 reis	4.6	66	9.1	44
66	Germany 10 pfennig	44	66	8.9	66
16	Australia and Hungary 5 kreuzer	6.6	66	8.9	44
66	Denmark				66
46	Great Britain 1 penny	4.4	66	7.5	66
6.6	the Netherlands 5 cents	44	66	7.3	66
66	Belgium, Switzerland and				
	Luxemberg 10 centimes	6.6	66	7.2	66

(To be continued.)



Notes Upon Stamps and their Varieties.

By JOS. S. RICH.

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(Continued from page 277.)

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

1879-82.





Five Cents. Fig. 985.

Seven Cents. Fig. 986.

5c on 8c yellow (Fig. 985 on type of Fig. 989.):—There is a variety of this surcharge in which the period after "CENTS" is missing.

7c on 32c red-orange (Fig. 986 on Fig. 988):-This surcharge also is found with the period after "CENTS" missing.

1883.



TWO CENTS

Fig. 989.

2c on 5c ultramarine, 2c on 8c orange, 2c on 32c red-brown (Fig. 989 on Fig. 990, Type of Fig. 987 and Fig. 988): There are six varieties of the surcharge "TWO CENTS" as follows:

"CENTS" in narrow letters.

"E" of "CENTS" wide.

III. "EN" and "s" of "CENTS" wide.

"N" of "CENTS" wide. "s" of "CENTS" wide.

VI. "E" and "s" of "CENTS" wide.

Varieties I, II and III are found on the 2c on 5c.

Varieties I, III, IV, V and VI are found on the 2c on 8c.

Varieties II and III are found on the 2c on 32c.

Cents. Fig. 991. 2c on 4c rose (Fig. 991):—There is a variety of this surcharge in which the word "Cents," is spelled "Cents".

1883.

8 Cents Fig. 992.

8c on 12c blue, 8c on 12c violet-brown (Fig. 992 on Fig. 987):—A variety of this surcharge is known in which the figure "8" is inverted. This also occurs on the stamp surcharged with an additional, large figure "8".

1885-87.

3

CENTS Fig. 993.

3c on 5c blue (Fig. 993 on Fig. 990):—There is a variety of this surcharge in which the word "Cents" is mispelled "Cents".

1891-92.



Fig. 994.



F.

10c on 24c green (Fig. 994):—There is a variety of the surcharge in which the "0 " of " 10 " is narrow.

30c on 32c red-orange (Fig. 995):—The surcharge is found with a narrow "N" in "CENTS".

1892.



Fig. 996.

1c on 2c, 1c on 4c, 1c on 6c, 1c on 8c and 1c on 12c (Type of Fig. 996):—There are four minor varieties of the surcharge, as follows ·

- I. Narrow "N" in "ONE" and "CENTS".
- II. Wide "N" in "ONE" and "CENTS".
- III. Narrow "N" in "ONE," wide "N" in "CENTS".
- IV. Wide "N" in "ONE," narrow "N" in "CENTS".

1894.



Fig. 997.

3c on 32c rose (Fig. $997):\-$ The stamp is found without the surcharge.

1899.

FRUR CENTS

Fig. 998.

4c on 5c carmine (Fig. 998 on Fig. 990) :—The stamp is found without the surcharge.

BANGKOK.

1883.



Fig. 999.

2e on 32c red orange (Fig. 999) :—There are two varities of the surcharge " ${\tt TWO}$ CENTS ;" in which the " ${\tt E}$ " is wide, and one in which the " ${\tt E}$ " is wide.

The "Catalogue for Advanced Collectors" give fives varieties.

(To be continued.)



Here and There.

According to an English Philatelist a complete collection of the world's stamps with inverted centres would contain 107 specimens. This figure does not include varieties of shade. We think, however, that the estimate is a small one.

"On and after this date, all persons must lick their own stamps, as my tongue's give out," was a notice seen in the post-office at Fairfax,

Iowa, years ago.

Despatches in the daily newspapers indicate that some sort of trouble is brewing in Mexico, and that a revolutionary party is planning activity near the American border. Whether or not this revolution ever materializes, there is plain enough indication of what will happen when President Diaz finally does release his grip in the dictatorship. Incidentally, the newspaper talk or some other cause is bringing a revival of interest in Mexican stamps. It was about Mexico's "turn," any way.

The announcement of a real unsurcharged set of their own for the Azores Islands calls to mind that when the first set of Azores appeared in 1868, philatelic editors jumped to the conclusion that the stamps were temporary provisionals, the regular issues of Portugal having been utilized by surcharging the name of the colony. Yet Azores has kept on issuing the same sort of "provisionals" ever since.

The following from a recent number of the Metropolitan Philatetist, regarding speculation in stamps which everbody is buying, is of interest,

the writer being a practical philatelist of long experience:

"No one put away quantities of the early issues of South American stamps and as a consequence they are now amongst the best sellers and at steadily increasing prices. The same can be said of many common European stamps; they were very easy to get, so no one wanted them and to-day the holders are getting their reward. In speculation the advice to "Go with the crowd" does not hold good."

The early letter sheets of the United States, those issued in 1861, were in two sizes, "letter" and "note," and were sold at respectively, 88c and 68c per hundred, in addition to the face value of the three cent stamps impressed on them. These sheets were apparently no more popular with the public than their successors of a quarter century later, and their use was discontinued in April, 1864.

A curious method of cancelling is said to have been in use for the "Blood's Penny Post" local stamps. Instead of ink, acid was employed, which, when applied to the stamp, produced a discoloration which certainly put the specimen "out of business" for further postal use.

For a few months after the out-break of the Civil War, express companies with offices in the border line between North and South did a flourishing business in forwarding letters to and from the confederacy, charging an extra fee, usually of ten cents, for their trouble. President Lincoln's proclamation in August, 1861, interdicting commercial intercourse with the Confederate States, put a stop to the open conduct of these enterprises.

In the early days of postal cards, the rules concerning those of Belgium were such that many cards were found in the mails insufficiently prepaid. Such cards were delivered to the addressees on payment of the amounts due, but a regulation provided that all such "short paid" cards must first be placed in envelopes before being delivered. This curious regulation was designed to end a practice of the thirfty Flemish, who on being presented with a postal card on which postage was due, simply turned it over, read the message, and then returned it to the postman with a refusal to pay.

It is surprising that stamps should have been collected for years before collectors generally discovered and adopted the use of paper hinges for mounting specimens in their albums. A writer in the American Journal of Philately in 1868, advises his readers to mount their specimens by brushing the back of each stamp with two narrow horizontal lines of gum, one near the top and one near the bottom of the specimen. This was an improvement over plastering the entire back with mucilage and sometimes even smearing over the face as well—treatment accorded to the stamps in many very early collections. It was also an improvement over nailing them to a board, a method actually employed by an early pedlar of stamps, to "arrange" his stock.

The Coming Stamp Season.

A stamp paper recently asked replies from several leading philatelists to the question given below. The tone of the published answers was generally optimistic. The reply of the manager of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. may be of interest.

Question: What is your belief in regard to the prospects of the

stamp trade the coming season, and reasons therefor !

Answer: Prophesying is risky business, yet I can see nothing but an active stamp season ahead. Despite the unusually humid weather we have heard from hundreds of new collectors through the summer, months, and, what is an equally good sign, many men who laid their collections aside for economy's sake during the business reaction following 1903, are again showing active interest.

Now that the "slump" is over, it is also reassuring to note that, outside of the hoarding of certain lines of recent issues, there has been very little speculation of late, and consequently there are practically no speculators' lost of good stamps in quantity hanging over the

market.

In our own business we find much sold-out stock difficult to replace, fine copies of old issues in particular, but including many cheap and medium-priced stamps. While we are following a policy of conservatism in our catalogue quotations, preferring to risk under-pricing rather than encourage any crazy and indiscriminate "booms," yet we have been obliged to raise many prices in the forthcoming edition, and it looks as if a great many more would have to go up next year. This is particularly true of numerous hitherto unpopular countries, which discriminating buyers are of late quietly "picking up."



Austria.—Mr. C. Witt was first to show us the new 10h carmine with colored numerals.

0 0 0 0 0

AZORES.—Der Philatelist states that a new issue of stamps of this colony is out, of the same type as the current Angra.

0 0 0 0 0

France. A contemporary states that new stamps are in preparation, of the values 35c and 40c.

0 0 0 0 0

INDIA.—HYDERABOD.—We illustrate the design of the recent low values.



0 0 0 0 0

Lagos.—Postal affairs in this colony and in Southern Nigeria seem to be in a rather chaotic state. It was supposed that the Lagos stamps had been discontinued and that those of Southern Nigeria were to take their place. Now it appears that the Southern Nigeria stamps have themselves been discontinued and the officials have gone back to the Lagos stamps again, the statement being made on the authority of the local treasurer that the supply of these stamps on hand is sufficient to last at least two years.

We sincerely hope that these last words are true and that no further necessity for new issues will be discovered.

0 0 0 0 0

MAURITANIA.—A Paris correspondent informs us that the postage due stamps chronicled by us in August, on the authority of the Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung, have not yet been issued.

MAURITIUS. — Ewen's Stamp News states that the 6c violet and scarlet, chronicled by us in June on their authority, was not on chalk-surfaced paper after all.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

MOHELI.—We illustrate the type of the new set chronicled last month.



0 0 0 0 0

New Zealand. — We copy the following from the Australian Philatelist:

"New Zealand philatelists are having a high old time. With automatic machines 'on trial,' exhibition stickers and commemorative stamps., they are having a surfeit of novelties. The latest information at hand, for which we are indebted to Messrs. Sanderson and Moore, Wellington, is to the effect that another automatic machine was given a trial in the vestibe le of the G. P. O., by permission of the authorities. It remained in use for two days, during which 1,440 1d stamps were sold to the public, imperforated, but with two minute pin holes between the stamps. It was subsequently put in position again, the stamps being issued perforated 14 same as the ordinary kind. Mr. Moore says he understands the authorities have purchased the machine, but Mr. Sanderson writes at a later date that the last time he saw the man who was in charge of it he was selling strips of unperforated stamps from a roll he had in his pocket.

Without doubt the New Zealand postal authorities are very accommodating,"

0 0 0 0 0

Norway.—We illustrate the recently chronicled surcharge on the 7s brown of 1872.



ROUMANIA.—We illustrate three types of the Jubilee stamps. The first is the type of all values of the 25th anniversary set that we have seen.



0 0 0 0 0

The following two values of the 40th anniversary set were chronicled last month.





0 0 0 0 0

Wurtemberg.—According to La Journal des Philatelistes, a set of official stamps from this country, of an entirely new design, is to be expected. The suggestion is made that these are to be a continuation of the series of German officials begun two years ago with those of Prussia and succeeded by those of Baden.





UNITED STATES—Confederate States.—Mr. George L. Toppan has shown us two new Confederate envelopes. The first is the Columbia, S. C., our Type 2, on orange laid paper, with the seal on the reverse.

The second envelope is from Greenville, Ala., and bears the word 'Paid' in a plain rectangular frame, with the numerals "10" below. This envelope had enclosed in it, with a letter, another similar envelope, intended by the writer to pay return postage on the reply, but which envelope was, of course, valueless for postal purposes in the South Carolina town to which it was sent. The preservation, however, of this unused envelope would seem to establish the fact that these particular envelopes were sold by the postmaster of Greenville. The "PAID" and numerals "1" and "0" were apparently applied with three different handstamps, as their relative positions are not the same on the two envelopes. We shall illustrate the design next month.

Columbia S. C.

Envelope stamp.

5c blue on orange; laid paper, seal on reverse

Greenville, Ala.

Envelope stamp.

10c black on buff, laid paper

AUSTRIA.— Ewen's Stamp News chronicles two new values of the set with numerals the same color as the remainder of the stamp.

Adhesive stamps.
Perforated 13x12½.
20h brown
30h red-violet

BAHAMAS. — Several contemporaries report another value with the multiple watermark.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14. 4p orange

BARBADOS.—Mr. J. W. Scott has shown us the new one penny Jubilee, which we illustrate.



Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14. Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

1p black, green and blue

BRAZIL.—The Jaliseo Filatalico has kindly sent us a proof of one of the new Brazil Jubilee stamps, celebrating the meeting of the third Pan-American Congress. The stamp is about the size of our own Columbian stamps and shows a large globe at the left, while several figures take up the remainder of the design.

Just before going to press, we have received two values of the set, as follows:

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 11½x11. 100r carmine rose 200r blue

DOMINICA.—Ewen's Stamp News reports the 2p of the picture set on chalk-surfaced paper. It also states that the watermark is Crown C. C. multiple, which last remark we assume to be a slip.

Adhesive stamp.

Chalk-Surfaced paper.
Watermarked Crown and C. C.
Perforated 14.
2p brown and gray-green

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. — We have received a set of the same type as the regular 1901 and 1905 issues, the change in colors being apparently the only variation.



Adhesive Stamps.

Perforated 14.

Ic green and black
1c carmine and black
2c orange-brown and black
5c blue and black
10c red-violet and black
20c olive-green and black
50c brown and black
1p purple and black

FRENCH GUIANA.—We have received from the New England Stamp Co. the new 35c value of the current set, as well as similar values from other colonies chronicled this month.

Adhesive stamp.
Perf. 14 x 13½.
35c black on vellow

HAYTI.—We illustrate this month a new set for foreign postage, the values of which are given in centimes of a piastre. These stamps are a cheerful variation from the shower of surcharges we have recently had from this country, are the work of the American Bank Note Co. and are very finely executed. The 1c and 50c are of the same type, as are the 2, 5, and 20c.

Mr. Albert Calman has shown us four values of the set for domestic use, on which the currency is expressed in centimes of a gourde. The three low values are of the same type as the 2c for foreign postage, and the 7c of the type of the foreign



















Adhesive stamps.

Perf. 12.

Stamps for foreign use.

1c de p green

2c de p vermilion

3c de p brown

4c de p lake

5c de p dark blue 7e de p gray

8c de p rose

10c de p orange

15c de p olive

20c de p blue-green

50c de p vermilion

1 pia red-violet

Stamps for domestic use.

1c de g blue

2c de g yellow

3c de g slate

7c de g green

INDO CHINA.-

Adhesive Stamp.

Perforated 14x131. 35c black on yellow

MAURITANIA.-

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x131. 35c black on yellow

MAURITIUS .- Ewen's Stamp News notes the 4c, carrent issue, on chalk-surfaced paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

4c black and carmine on blue.

NEW CALEDONIA. - We have received a new value of the recent postage due set and illustrate the type herewith.



Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x131. 35c black on yellow

Postage Due stamp.

Perforated 14x131. 20c black on yellow

NICARAGUA—Province of Zelaya. We have seen a new surcharge,

a 20c on the 5c blue, regular issue of 1905, with the additional "B-Dpto. Zelaya" overprint. understand, also, that this stamp exists without the Zelaya surcharge.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 12.

Surcharged "B-Dpto. Zelaya" in black.

20c on 5c blue

PERSIA.-Mr. A. Krassa has shown us a 6c stamp of the same type as other values chronicled by us several months ago.

An English contemporary lists another value. The surcharged

design is in black.



Adhesive stamps.

Imperforate.

6c red

13c blue

ROUMANIA. - In addition to the Jubilee stamps chronicled last month, the three types of which we illustrate in this month's Notes, there are five new values which we have since received. It seems that the early information in regard to these stamps was very misleading, as, instead of there being one set to commemorate the two anniversaries, there are two sets, the first of the tall type, in honor of the 25th year since Prince Charles' accession to the throne, and the other the long type, all of which thus far have been of different designs, to celebrate the change from principality to kingdom in 1866.











Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 12. 40th anniversary types

1b bistre and black 3b red-brown and black

10b carmine and black 1 leu red and black

2 leu orange and black

SALVADOR.—Three new values have been added to the official set as follows:

Official stamps.

Perforated 12. 1c green and black[†] 3c yellow and black 5c blue and black

SALVADOR.—Mr. W. F. Gregory has shown us a copy of the 5c blue of 1900 with the surcharge "1905," in our fourth type, imperforate.

Adhesive stamp.

Issue of 1900 surcharged "1905." Blue surcharge, type d. Imperforate. 5c deep blue

WESTERN AUSTRILIA.—Ewen's Stamp News lists a new value of the current set with the Crown and A watermark.

Adhesive Stamp.

Watermarked Crown and Δ . Perforated $12\frac{1}{4}$, 9p orange

The Denver Stamp Club.

CHAS. A. NAST, President. C. C. GETHIG, Vice-President.

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

Meetings First Wednesday of each month, 8 o'clock.

DENVER, Colo., September 5th, 1906.

The tenth regular monthly meeting was called to order at eight o'clock. President Nast in the chair. Nineteen members and two visitors present. Minutes of previous meeting were approved as read.

Mr. Swart gave a very interesting report of the convention at Boston. The secretary read the second of a series of papers on the "Distinguishing features of the different issues of United States stamps," taking up the 2c value. Among the specimens shown were: Brown, on double paper, same on so-called ribbed paper, soft thick paper, soft thin paper, medium soft paper, a pair of same on soft paper, bronze on soft paper, vermilion on medium, thin and tick soft paper and vermilion on chemical paper

A resolution of thanks was tendered Mr. Swart for his highly

interesting talk on "What was done at Boston."

J. S. Davis presented each member with an old copy of The

Perforator for September 1898.

This being "Auction Night," the rest of the evening was devoted to the sale. Sixteen lots were sold, prices generally, were good, average being 75 per cent. of catalogue.

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

Collectors Club.

138th meeting was held at the Club House Sept. 10th, at P. M.
Present: Messrs. Bruner, Funke, Luff, Morgenthau, Rich and
Scott.

Minutes of Special Meeting of August 27th, read and approved.

The resignation of Mr. C. F. Rortfuche was accepted.

Treasurer's Report for August, showed balance of \$206.28, for September, \$170.59.

Chairman of House Committee presented reports for August and September.

On motion it was decided to hold next meeting of Board of Governors, on Nonday, Oct. 8th, at 4 P. M.

J. MORGENTHAU, Secretary pro tem.

The Philatelic Society of Victoria.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1905-06.

The annual report of the Philatelic Society of Victoria shows that during the year nine new members were elected, three resigned, and three failed to renew,—the number on the roll now being 65, comprising 40 ordinary, 24 corresponding and 1 honorary. The credit balance of the Society is £34.0.6. Twelve ordinary general meetings were held during the year at which the attendance averaged 11.

Twelve exchange books of the value of £1169.0.0 were circulated and eleven books of the value of £850.0.0 were returned, from which stamps to the value of £194.0.0 were removed—averaging a little over £17.10.0 per book. Exchange relations are also under way with the

South Australian Society and the New Zealand Society.

A neat and handy catalogue of the Library has been issued. To Messrs. Fred Hagen, Pemberton & Co. and the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. the Society is indebted for some welcome additions,—the latter firm kindly donating a large number of "missing" parts of their valuable JOURNAL, which is now complete from Vol. 1 to 18. The most important work of the year has been the formation of a Junior Branch, for which adequate rules have been framed, and it is to be hoped, that it will be a success, and the means of educating in their youth, many aspirants to membership in the parent Society.

W. BRETTSCHNEIDER, Hon. Sec.

